

University of Oklahoma College of Law
University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons

American Indian and Alaskan Native Documents in the Congressional Serial Set: 1817-1899

10-20-1885

Report of the Governor of Arizona, 1885

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/indianserialset>



Part of the [Indian and Aboriginal Law Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

H.R. Exec. Doc. No. 1, 49th Cong., 1st Sess. (1885)

This House Executive Document is brought to you for free and open access by University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in American Indian and Alaskan Native Documents in the Congressional Serial Set: 1817-1899 by an authorized administrator of University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons. For more information, please contact darinfox@ou.edu.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
Prescott, October 20, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of August 24, 1885, I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs, progress, and development of this Territory for the year ending June 30, 1885, together with such suggestions upon subjects of interest to the Territory as I deem proper for the consideration and action of Congress.

With the exception of the check to industry in some of the southern counties of the Territory, caused by the disastrous Apache outbreak which occurred in May of the present year, and which still threatens to retard prosperity in some localities for an indefinite time, the progress and development of the Territory and the advancement of all material interests have been in a high degree gratifying.

The following descriptive and statistical paper upon three principal industries of the Territory—mining, grazing, and agriculture—prepared at my request by Hon. Patrick Hamilton, Territorial commissioner of immigration, furnishes an interesting statement of the improvement and present condition of Arizona's most important resources:

MINING. •

Arizona is the oldest mining territory in the United States.

When the founders of Jamestown were exchanging bales of tobacco for matrimonial partners, and when the Puritan fathers were dickering with the natives of Massachusetts Bay, Arizona had been already explored by the followers of Cortez. And when the bell in the steeple of Independence Hall proclaimed liberty throughout the land, the Jesuit missionaries were molding silver bricks in the wilds of Arizona. As far back as 1736 the wonderful mineral discoveries in this region created a widespread excitement throughout all New Spain, and caused many an eager adventurer from Castile and Leon to cross the Western Ocean.

In those days the largest piece of native silver ever unearthed was found near what is now the boundary line of this Territory and the Mexican State of Sonora. It weighed 2,700 pounds.

Mining in this isolated region was prosecuted with varying success under the Spanish rule; and, with the imperfect facilities and crude appliances available for ore reduction, a great deal of bullion found its way out of the country. With the breaking out of the war for Mexican independence the Spanish troops were withdrawn and mining operations

came to a standstill. Deprived of protection from the raids of the savage Apache, the mines were abandoned and the furnaces soon became crumbling ruins. Nor did the industry ever regain that degree of prosperity under Mexican rule that it enjoyed under the Government of Spain. The missions and the mining pueblos were afforded but indifferent protection, and gradually nearly all were abandoned.

When Minister Gadsen brought to a successful issue the negotiations for the purchase of the region which now constitutes a portion of the Territory of Arizona, there was not a single mill or furnace in operation within its borders. Apache ferocity had destroyed every vestige of a once prosperous industry, and the stillness of death brooded over the land. Once under our flag, American enterprise and American capital were not long in finding their way to the new acquisition in the Southwest. Many of the abandoned mines were opened, mills and reduction works were erected, and under intelligent management and improved appliances the business of silver mining was prosecuted vigorously throughout the "Gadsen Purchase." But the breaking out of the civil war brought to an abrupt ending this prosperous condition of affairs. The United States troops were withdrawn, thus taking from the people their only protection against the marauding savages.

Exposed to constant attacks and isolated from succor and support, the various enterprises were compelled to suspend and their operatives to seek safety in flight from a country where life and property were the playthings of a murderous horde.

With the days of peace many of those adventurous spirits ever in the van of civilization pushed their way to Arizona, overcoming every obstacle and braving every danger. They explored the mountain ranges of northern and central Arizona, and were rewarded by the discovery of many rich mineral deposits. Capital soon flowed after, and the music of the stamp-mill silenced forever the Apache war-whoop in the northern part of the Territory. Although the cost of supplies was enormous—having to be freighted over 500 miles by wagon—mining made steady progress. The fame of such discoveries as the Peck Silver King, Globe, and Tombstone spread to every mining camp on the Pacific coast and to the moneyed centers of the East. The steady stream of bullion which began to find its way out of the country gave assurances of the richness and extent of the new discoveries, and Arizona was at last given tangible proof of its marvelous mineral wealth. The opening of the Southern Transcontinental Railroad shortly after these discoveries were made joined the Territory with the great centers of capital and population, and capital eagerly sought investment in a region the mineral wealth of which is now the marvel of the mining world. Since then the output of bullion and the numerous rich "finds" made in different parts of the Territory have well maintained its reputation as the grandest mineral field in the Union. As the work of development progresses, the extent and richness of this vast treasure-house is being more fully realized. The work of prospecting and exploitation thus far may be considered merely tentative; but the results already achieved assure a future crowned with prosperity.

Arizona has been well called a vast mineral farm. From Utah to Sonora and from New Mexico to the Colorado of the West nearly every hill and mountain range is seamed and crossed by veins of gold, silver, copper, and almost every other metal and mineral known to science.

In other mining regions the deposits are confined to certain well-defined limits, but in Arizona nature has been prolific of her treasures

and neglected no portion of her chosen mineral domain, and in the variety and richness of its ores it also stands pre-eminent. Silver ores of such high grade have been found in no other region of the globe. "Rock" running as high as \$20,000 per ton has been taken from many an Arizona mine, while that yielding from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per ton is not of unusual occurrence.

The base metals are also of high percentage, and the richest copper ore found in North America has been mined in this Territory. With this extraordinary richness of ore there is the advantage of a climate which is almost perpetual summer, and the valuable adjuncts of wood and water in abundance.

The day of purely speculative operations has passed. The business has reached that solid basis where experience, intelligence, and careful management have taken the place of ignorance and reckless extravagance. From Northern Arizona, especially Mohave County, large quantities of raw ores are being shipped to reduction-works in Colorado and New Mexico. In Pinal County unusual activity is shown in the various districts, and the bullion shipments are steadily growing. In the Tombstone district the work of development is being carried forward on an extensive scale. The new mill at the Quijotoas is working to its full capacity; and that camp is now among the regular bullion producers of the Territory.

According to the estimate of Wells, Fargo & Co., the amount of gold and silver bullion shipped from the Territory for the year ending December 31, 1884, was as follows:

Gold dust and bullion	\$360, 791
Silver bullion	3, 239, 628
Ores and base bullion	3, 455, 960
Total	7, 056, 379

To this amount should be added at least 10 per cent. for raw ores and bullion shipped through other sources. The yield of copper bullion for the same period, as near as can be ascertained, reached the total of 25,000,000 pounds. This, at 11 cents per pound, which has been about the average price, would make the product worth \$2,750,000. Making the value of the entire production of gold, silver, and copper for the year as follows:

Shipped by Wells, Fargo & Co	\$7, 056, 379
Shipped through other channels	705, 637
Copper ingots	2, 750, 000
Total product for 1884	10, 512, 016

The falling off from the previous year is due mainly to the temporary stoppage of the Tombstone reduction-works, caused by a strike among the miners. The low price of copper has had a depressing effect on its production in Arizona, and several companies have been compelled to suspend operations. The heavy cost of fuel and material and the freight on copper bars to Eastern markets leave but a slight margin for profit under present prices. Nothing but the high grade of their ores has enabled Arizona producers to hold their own against sharp Eastern competition. The cost of fuel to some companies has averaged \$60 per ton—the freighting by wagon being nearly 140 miles. Yet, under such disadvantages, the Arizona producer has laid down his copper in the markets of Baltimore and New York, against the cheaper labor and the lower tariffs on freight and material of his Eastern competitor.

It is estimated that the grade of copper ore reduced last year averaged 14 per cent., while much of it went as high as 25 per cent.

The present outlook is most encouraging. In the Tombstone district the heavy inflow of water compelled the erection of pumping machinery of large capacity. After months required in putting the machinery in place, it was started in July and the leading mines were soon drained. The work of sinking is now being pushed without intermission, and the results are highly satisfactory to the owners. In Pinal County five mills are steadily at work, and in other portions of the Territory there is marked activity. While no reliable figures are yet at hand as to the yield of the present year, it seems safe to estimate that it will equal that of 1884.

Many valuable discoveries have recently been made in different portions of the Territory, and the general feeling in mining circles is one of confidence in the future.

The richness and permanency of Arizona's mines have been fully demonstrated, and those seeking safe and profitable mining investments are turning their attention to a country where dividends and not assessments have been the rule. There is no mining region that offers superior inducements, or that gives more certain assurance of a prosperous future.

GRAZING.

The opening of two transcontinental railways through the northern and southern portions of the Territory has brought Arizona into prominence as a grazing region.

Before the completion of those great highways the business of cattle growing was followed in a small way and under many disadvantages. The markets were limited to the local demands, and the introduction of improved breeds was attended with much expense and many difficulties. But rapid transportation has changed all this, and within the last three years the country has made rapid strides in this industry. Cattle are pouring in from other States and Territories, the grade is being steadily improved, the business is becoming thoroughly systematized, and the facilities for shipment to eastern or western markets are being gradually perfected.

The raising of cattle is assuming an importance only second to that of mining among the industries of the Territory, and promises to yet reach vast proportions. Arizona is peculiarly adapted to the breeding and fattening of horned cattle. Its climate is as nearly perfect as can be found in the Union. Stock roam over its grassy plains and uplands and keep in prime condition every month in the year. While the snow-fall on the elevated mountain regions sometimes reaches a depth of 4 and 5 feet, the foot-hills and rolling plains at their base afford excellent pasturage during the winter months.

Here the stock-raiser is not subject to the loss and expense which attends the business in less elevated climates. No "blizzards," "northers," or blinding snow-storms decimate his herds nor destroy in a single night the accumulations of years of patient industry. He is not compelled to house his stock, nor put up large quantities of feed to keep them alive during the long winter season. In Arizona a day without bright sunshine is so rare as to be remarkable, and every month in the year cattle run on their ranges and find no lack of feed. These favorable climatic conditions make Arizona the stock-raisers' paradise. So mild, genial, and healthful is the pure, bracing air of its mountains and plains that epidemic diseases among cattle are un-

known. The natural yearly increase is something extraordinary, and is mainly due to the same causes. Reliable data from different portions of the Territory place this increase at fully 85 per cent. The loss from all contingencies is estimated at not to exceed 3 per cent. per annum.

Arizona may be called one vast grazing field; from north to south and from east to west its entire area, with the exception of a strip along the Colorado, is carpeted with a generous growth of rich grasses. There are many varieties, but the black and white gramma is the most generally distributed. It is also the most valuable for beef-making. When green it is exceedingly sweet, and as a wild grass its fattening qualities are unequalled. When dry it seems to lose none of these qualities. It cures itself upon the stalk, the process being as perfect as if done by the labor of man. During the fall and winter months stock graze upon this seemingly worthless grass and keep fat upon it. It is the staple food for Arizona cattle, and the beef produced from it is tender, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Strangers visiting the country and tasting for the first time a steak or roast, fattened on Arizona grasses, have pronounced it equal to the stall-fed article of the Eastern markets. With its magnificent climate and abundance of pasture, its large natural increase and small percentage of loss, this Territory can produce beef more cheaply than any grazing region of the United States; this fact has been clearly demonstrated.

The grade of cattle is being steadily improved by the introduction of thoroughbred stock. Blooded bulls from the best strains to be found in the Union are being imported, and the "scrub" stock is being gradually weeded out. Stringent Territorial laws looking to improvement in the grade of stock and the fostering and protection of the industry have been passed. Stock associations exist in nearly every county, and are found to be of mutual benefit and assistance. The business is being conducted upon a well-arranged and orderly plan. The squabbles and contentions of neighboring cattle-growers are now seldom heard of, while the loss from theft has been reduced to the minimum. The number of cattle in the Territory at the close of the year 1884, as given by the assessors of the several counties, was as follows:

Apache County	33, 000
Cochise County	55, 605
Gila County	8, 497
Graham County	17, 167
Maricopa County	5, 947
Mohave County	9, 850
Pima County	74, 000
Pinal County	21, 513
Yavapai County	60, 008
Yuma County	2, 066
Total	287, 653

It is a notorious fact that not more than two-thirds of the actual number of stock in the Territory are reached by the assessors. It is therefore safe to add 50 per cent. of the above figures, which will be near the actual number of cattle in Arizona at the close of 1884. The figures would then stand—

Number given by assessors	287, 653
Add 50 per cent. not assessed	143, 826
Grand total	431, 479

During the present year there has been a steady influx of cattle from Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico. Available ranges are eagerly sought after and are being rapidly occupied.

The vast plains of Texas and Kansas are being settled by farmers, and the cattle-raisers of those States are looking towards Arizona as the only grazing region yet available for their growing herds. From the latest data at hand the number of cattle assessed this year has been 435,000, and 50 per cent. not assessed, 217,500, making a total of 652,500 in the Territory at the present time. This number is being rapidly increased, and within another year it is expected that ranges with living springs and streams will be fully stocked. During the present year shipments of Arizona beef cattle have been made from Northern Arizona to Kansas City, and, notwithstanding the depression in prices now prevailing, the returns have been entirely satisfactory. The prices realized were much higher than those usually paid for grass-fed steers, and butchers speak in high terms of the quality of the meat.

Before closing this brief sketch of the cattle-raising industry of Arizona it may not be out of place to say a word or two about the water supply. The area of the Territory is very nearly 114,000 square miles. Of this vast region it is estimated that 60,000 square miles, or more than one-half, can be utilized for grazing purposes, the miner and the farmer claiming the remainder. Reduced to acres, this grand pasture gives a total of 38,400,000—almost equal to the whole of New England. Not more than one-third of this immense range is supplied with living water. Nearly all the cattle in the Territory at the present time are pastured upon about 13,000,000 acres tributary to natural springs and streams. The vast stretches of dry valley, plain, and table-land are solitary wastes, uninhabited save by the antelope and the coyote. A thick growth of nutritious grasses is found everywhere, and with water they would be among the choicest and most valuable ranges of the Territory.

That artesian water can be found in nearly all of these dry regions admits of scarcely a doubt. In the Sulphur Spring Valley, east of Tombstone, eight or ten wells have been flowing steadily for more than a year and show no signs of diminution. In the Santa Rosa Valley, west of Tucson, the Quijotoa Mining Company have found an abundance of water at a depth of about 600 feet. These experiments prove beyond a reasonable doubt that flowing water can be developed on the now waterless plains of Arizona. The topographical features of the country are well adapted to the storing of artesian water. Surrounded by lofty and precipitous mountains, these dry valleys are natural reservoirs for much of the rain and snow fall of the summer and winter months. With water upon them the grazing capacity of Arizona would be increased threefold.

A small appropriation from Congress for testing the artesian-water question in the Territory would be money wisely expended. It would lead to the reclamation of millions of acres now practically worthless and unproductive; it would be the means of providing homes for many industrious settlers, and make of Arizona one of the finest grazing regions of the Union.

A measure which promises results so widespread and beneficial in character is certainly a proper one for the consideration of the Federal Government.

The Government appropriates millions of dollars yearly for internal improvements in the several States. Arizona thus far has been overlooked and neglected. She has received but scant consideration at the hands of Congress. Save a small amount for the removal of obstructions in the Colorado River, the Territory has not had a dollar to assist in the development of its dormant resources. The question of flowing wells is of extreme importance to the people of Arizona, and it is ear-

nestly hoped that the aid of the General Government will not be sought in vain.

Yavapai County contains 300,000 sheep; Apache County has over 600,000. The greater part are improved Mexican breeds, worth from \$1.50 to \$2 per head. Good merino sheep that shear 8 pounds of wool per annum sell readily at \$3.50 per head. There are a few small herds of thoroughbred merino sheep ranging in the higher altitudes of Yavapai County, and are sold at very high prices. Arizona wool in Eastern markets is worth from 16 to 21 cents. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company charges from Flagstaff to Philadelphia 5 cents per pound freight, or \$1,000 per car of 20,000 pounds' capacity. Other charges considered, 12 cents is a good price per pound at home, or net, for Arizona wool.

Sheep are not only increasing in numbers but in size of carcass and weight of fleece.

There are some herds of mutton sheep in the Territory that will shear 11 pounds of wool per annum and net 60 pounds of dressed meat. Arizona is a good sheep country. Some herds increase over 100 per cent. per year.

The mountainous ranges of altitudes, from five to nine thousand feet, are the homes of the fine-wool sheep.

All kinds of sheep thrive remarkably well in the alfalfa-growing regions of the Territory.

Of the other live stock in the Territory there are estimated to be 50,000 horses, 15,000 mules, and 20,000 hogs, and the same favorable conditions which obtain to the advantage of the grazing industry in regard to other animals are equally forcible as applied to these. Horses do exceptionally well on the same ranges with horned cattle, and the alfalfa fields cannot be excelled for fattening hogs.

AGRICULTURE.

The farming lands of Arizona are confined mainly to the valleys of the principal water-courses. Along the Gila, the Salt River, the Little Colorado, the Verde, the San Pedro, the Santa Cruz, the Colorado, and many smaller streams it is estimated there are 2,000,000 acres available for production. To people who have always looked upon Arizona as a desert these figures will appear surprising; but it has been demonstrated that the bottom lands of the Territory are among the richest in the entire West. They possess every favorable adjunct for the successful cultivation of fruits, grains, textile plants, grasses, and vegetables.

The soil of these valleys is formed of the rich *detritus* which the rivers bring down from their mountain homes in their journey to the sea. By their periodical overflows and change of channel this rich vegetable matter has been deposited, forming a soil of extreme richness. Near the streams it is a dark mold of durable fertility, well adapted to the growth of small grains. Further back it is a rich sandy loam, mellow and friable, especially favorable to fruit culture. The valleys are remarkably level, and require but little clearing to prepare them for the plow. Their productive capacity is not surpassed by lands of equal area in any part of the United States. So rapid and prolific is the growth of fruits, cereals, and vegetables in this semi-tropic region that the labors of the farmer and the horticulturist are reduced to the minimum.

The climate in the valleys of Southern Arizona is as nearly perfect as can be found on the continent. Snow never falls, roses are in bloom, fruit trees are budding, and grain fields are a sea of green in the middle

of winter. When the fields of the Eastern farmer are covered with snow and ice, when his cattle are housed in barns from the intense cold, the Arizona husbandman is at work in his orchard or grain-field in shirt sleeves. And when the tiller of the soil in New England or the Western States is preparing to plant his corn crop, the Arizona "ranchman" is getting ready for the harvest. For about three months of summer the temperature of these valleys is sometimes high, but so pure and dry is the atmosphere that no injurious effects are ever felt. When the mercury marks over a hundred degrees in the shade men are at work in the harvest field and enjoy the best of health.

Everything grown in the temperate and semi-tropic zones can be produced in Arizona. Wheat, corn, barley, oats, and all the small grains give a prolific yield. Alfalfa, clover, timothy, and all the cultivated grasses grow here luxuriantly.

Vegetables of every variety and of excellent quality are grown in every county. But it is their special adaptability to fruit culture that assures to these valley lands a prosperous future.

Almost every variety of fruit grown in the United States can be raised here. Apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, quinces, figs, nectarines, almonds, walnuts, and grapes of all varieties yield largely and are of superior quality. Oranges, lemons, limes, and other deciduous fruits can be cultivated successfully with proper care. Although but little attention has as yet been paid to this latter class of fruits, yet orange trees, loaded down with excellent fruit, in the gardens of Phoenix show that the climate and soil are well adapted to their culture. Grape growing is being gone into extensively in the Salt River Valley, and some vineyardists produce a very good quality of wine, with a strong body and an excellent bouquet.

The raisin grape is also cultivated, and the quality of the product is pronounced fully equal to the best of our foreign importations. At the present time there are over 500,000 vines in Maricopa County, and not less than 200,000 fruit trees of all varieties. Settlers are each year devoting more attention to horticulture, and the valley of the Salt River promises to become one immense orchard and vineyard.

Besides fruits, grains, and vegetables, cotton, sugar-cane, hemp, rice, and tobacco can be grown in the valleys of Southern Arizona. Excepting sugar-cane, their culture is not engaged in to any extent; but repeated experiments have demonstrated that in the matter of soil and climate the conditions are most favorable. From 5 acres near Tempe, in the Salt River Valley, 3,000 pounds of cotton were raised last year. It is of a fine silky fiber, and will compare favorably with that grown on the uplands of the South. But cotton culture can hardly be considered an experiment in this country. Long before Europeans raised a single pound in the Carolinas or the Mississippi Valley, the Pima Indians manufactured fabrics from cotton grown on the bottom lands of the Gila River. The sugar cane does remarkably well; the stalks have a vigorous growth and yield over 1,000 pounds of sugar per acre. At present, for lack of manufacturing facilities, the product is made into sirup of an excellent quality. Hemp grows wild along the Lower Colorado, and tobacco has been grown in the same locality. Among the cultivated grasses the most valuable is the alfalfa (lucerne). This attains a strong and vigorous growth, yielding from 6 to 8 tons to the acre, and affording three cuttings during the season. As a food for cattle, horses, and hogs it has few equals, and is one of the most profitable crops that the Arizona farmer produces. From the best data at hand, the number

of acres under cultivation in the several counties of the Territory is as follows:

	Acres.
Apache County	18,000
Cochise County	5,000
Gila County	2,500
Graham County	10,000
Maricopa County	40,000
Mohave County	1,000
Pima County	4,000
Pinal County	8,000
Yavapai County	7,000
Yuma County	1,500
Total	97,000

Of the 2,000,000 acres of arable land which the Territory is estimated to contain, it is believed there is living water, under present conditions, sufficient to reclaim 700,000 acres. Of this large body of productive soil at least 600,000 acres are found in the valleys of the Salt and Gila Rivers, not more than an eighth of which is yet under cultivation.

Work is now in progress for the reclamation of large tracts of fine lands on the Lower Gila, which, when completed, will more than double the present productive acreage.

In Arizona scarcely anything can be grown without the aid of irrigation. Outside of a few small elevated valleys in the northern portion of the Territory, this system of cultivation is followed everywhere. In the Salt River Valley three canals, with a united capacity of 60,000 miner's inches, have been constructed, and some of them represent much labor and heavy expense. The Arizona Canal is over 40 miles long, has a width of 36 feet at the bottom, is 7 feet deep, and cost over \$400,000. This great water-way reclaims 100,000 acres of rich soil.

As nothing can be raised without irrigation, it follows that Arizona's productive capacity as a farming region depends entirely upon the available water-supply. This supply varies with the seasons, but with a system regulating its use as perfect as that which prevails in the irrigated region of the Old World, and in Southern California and Colorado, it is safe to assert that there is sufficient water to cultivate eight times the area now inclosed. Scattered all over the valleys of the Gila and the Salt, and the other streams of Arizona, are found the ruins of ancient dwellings and the traces of large irrigating canals. The course of those ancient ditches swept around the foot-hills of the larger valleys, showing clearly that every available acre was made to bloom and blossom by the prehistoric race. I say prehistoric, for neither written annals nor tradition gives a conjecture as to who they were, whence they came, or what has been the cause of their complete extinction. When the Spaniards penetrated this region, nearly 350 years ago, they were confronted by these ruins, and the origin, history, and fate of their builders was a mystery to them, as it remains to us.

It is not probable that there was a heavier rainfall in the country when occupied by those ancient people, yet the proofs are clear that almost every foot of arable land bordering on the principal streams was reclaimed and made productive.

While it is very evident that the vanished race had a more thorough knowledge of the irrigation problem than their modern successors, it is doubtful if they could have brought under cultivation so large an area without the adoption of methods now in use.

The topography of the foot-hills and mountains surrounding the valleys of Arizona is especially favorable to the cachement and storage of

water. The summer rains in Southern Arizona sometimes fall with tropic fury, and immense volumes of water are precipitated within a short time. By a small outlay in the construction of dams, reservoirs can be formed capable of holding millions of gallons of the precious fluid. When the streams are low or when a dry season comes on, those miniature lakes could be drawn upon. By such a system of reservoirs the productive capacity of these valleys could be drawn upon. By such a system of reservoirs the productive capacity of these valleys could be largely increased and every acre of good land brought under cultivation.

Beyond a doubt it was by the aid of such immense storage tanks in the surrounding mountains that the prehistoric farmer was enabled to bring such large bodies of land under cultivation. And now the question arises, Shall the modern occupant of the soil, aided by all the improvements of modern progress, fail to accomplish what a primitive people with crude appliances brought about?

The formation of such reservoirs would be of vast benefit not only to the farmer, but to the stock-growing interests of the Territory. It is a matter which should commend itself to the early attention of Congress, and it should receive that consideration which its merits demand. A hydrographic survey of the Territory should be made and the best localities for such reservoirs accurately fixed. The cost of the work of constructing dams, &c., would be insignificant when compared with the lasting benefits which would be conferred on the Territory.

The valleys of the Salt, Gila, and Colorado offer homes for thousands. Much of the land already reclaimed can be had on reasonable terms, and there are vast stretches upon which water has not yet been brought.

For colonies, such as have made of Southern California a garden, Arizona presents unrivaled opportunities.

Thousands of acres now worthless can be made valuable and productive by the construction of irrigating canals. With the bringing of water upon these now barren plains comfortable homes will be established and the dry desert be made to bloom with verdure. Irrigated lands the world over are the most productive, and the valley of the Nile, the fertile valley of Lombardy, the plains of India, and the rich fields of Andalusia are the garden spots of the world, and support the largest farming population to the square mile. The development of the agricultural resources of this Territory has not fairly begun. That it is not the barren desert popular fancy once painted it, and that its rich alluvial bottom-lands will produce everything required by man, is now fully demonstrated. As showing the transformation brought about by irrigation, and the future possibilities of this region, the following extract from a description of the cultivated portion of the Salt River Valley is presented:

It is early spring, and as far as the eye can reach it rests upon a sea of living green.

Immense fields of wheat and barley stretch away for miles. Acres upon acres of Alfalfa sway gently beneath the passing breeze; the vineyards are in full leaf, and from orchards gorgeous in all the glory of bud and blossom there comes floating on the breeze an odor of delicious fragrance. Comfortable homes surrounded by groves of shade trees dot the landscape in every direction. Lines of the graceful Lombardy poplar and the handsome Osage orange mark the boundaries of the different farms, and through these green fields and shady groves canals and irrigating ditches run in all directions.

Surrounding this Arcadia, and serving as a frame to set off the charming picture, the rugged mountains rear their rocky fronts, their rough outlines wrapped in an atmosphere of wonderful beauty; over all an April sun is shedding its golden light and gilding mountain and vale in exquisite colors of light and shade.

It is a glorious promise of what this valley will be within a few years. Only a little more than twelve years ago this entire region was a desert; but a transformation

has been wrought by the labors of the sturdy pioneer, and what was once an uninviting wilderness is now one of the loveliest spots in the West.

The foregoing gives flattering evidences of the prosperity and progress of the Territory's business interests.

Socially, continued improvement is apparent in the increase of our material wealth; the influx of immigration and capital; the freedom from those deeds of violence and outlawry which have given to Arizona an unenviable reputation in the past; the more effective regulations for sustaining law and order, and the constantly-increasing facilities for education.

The Territory's population now numbers over 80,000 souls and its assessable property is valued at over \$25,000,000. Railroads have been most important factors in opening to population and capitalization this productive region. Distance has been overcome and Arizona is no longer an isolated and comparatively unknown country. North and south and intersecting lines of railroad now being projected will still further develop the country's resources and rapidly increase its population and capital.

INDIANS.

The subject which most seriously affects the interest of this Territory and its people at this time, and of which the prompt consideration of Congress is earnestly requested, is the Indian question. The subject has been worn threadbare by years of discussion throughout the country. Upon this question have been exhausted the sophistries of crank sentimentalists and the mistaken theories of honest but ignorant humanitarians to the subversion of the simplest principles of common sense and the defeat of humanity and justice wherever there has been any friction between advancing civilization and imaginary aboriginal rights. The principles involved have been the same ever since the Anglo-Saxon presented to the American Indian propositions of enlightenment and civilization which his inferior nature would not receive and before which he has been retreating for more than two hundred years.

The natures of a few have been elevated by the enlightening influences of association with the superior white man, but these exceptions are comparatively rare, and simply prove the rule that the Indian is generally an inferior being, incapable of civilization, and unattainable, except by methods impracticable and barren of commensurate results.

This lesson has been written with the blood of pioneer frontiersmen upon every page of our country's history, yet there are meddlesome cranks in the country who still believe in the mythical "noble red man," as typified in the fictions of Cooper, and who seek to influence the policy of Government. It has taken a great many years and an extravagant expenditure of blood and money to explode popular fallacies in reference to civilizing the Indians, and the conclusion that is now pretty generally accepted is that the Indians, especially those of the Far West, are either diseased and filthy non-producing vagabonds or cruel and treacherous beasts of prey in human form, a drawback to civilization, and a constant menace to the lives and property of pioneer settlers. Civilization kills but does not convert them. Of course, there are exceptions to these general conditions. Fanatical theorists upon the destiny of the noble (?) red man refer to the semi-civilized Creeks, Osages, and Cherokees of the Indian Territory and to the peaceable Pimas, Maricopas, and Navajoes of Arizona, in illustration of the effects of their so-called merciful Christianizing influences. The remnant of the once powerful Creeks and Cherokees proves the destructive effects of many years

experimenting with the restraints of civilization upon a wild and incapable race. Yet those Indians when they first came in contact with the white man were far superior to the average Western savage of the present day.

It has been more than three hundred years since the Pimas and other Arizona Indians were first offered the benefits of Christian civilization by the Jesuit fathers from Spain, yet the progress made is scarcely perceptible. The Navajoes, it is true, although having been warlike and troublesome for many years, are now peaceful and occupied in pastoral pursuits. And they are likely to continue so on account of community and property interests, as they own large herds of cattle, horses, and sheep, and they realize that a war would affect them disastrously. Aside from their peacefulness they show few signs of civilization. They retain their barbarous customs and indifference to Christianizing influences, and it is believed that were it not for their property interests but very slight provocation would induce them to wage savage and cruel warfare. They are an expense and a burden to the General Government. Their herds roam over the public domain untaxed, and they contribute nothing to the general good of the country. The Pimas and Maricopas are peaceful and industrious, engaged in agricultural pursuits and self-sustaining, but so far as their civilization is concerned there is nothing in it. They follow the same primitive ways of three hundred years ago. There is no perceptible progress to their enlightenment. In fact, in some respects, they have evidently retrograded since the establishment of the Spanish missions. It is probable, however, that no serious trouble will be occasioned by the Navajoes, at least for many years, when the restraints of advancing civilization may excite their resistance, in which case their fate can only be gradual extermination by the inevitable "survival of the fittest." So far as the Pimas, Papagoes, and Maricopas are concerned they are powerless to affect the material progress of the Territory except in their occupancy of lands which might far better be occupied by energetic, intelligent white settlers. The Yumas, Mohaves, Hualapais, and Supais are also a harmless set of vagabonds.

It is possible, if civilization should stop at its present limits within this Territory, the wheels of progress be completely blocked, and the entire energies of the white population, military and all, be devoted to civilizing the Indians, that from the 25,000 barbarians now in Arizona there might be evolved, in the course of fifty years, a dozen good citizens of average intelligence.

These truths have been so thoroughly demonstrated by years of practical experience and the judgment of the most intelligent observers that argument is superfluous.

The Indians of Arizona from whom the people desire relief are the most untamable and cruel savages known to American history—the implacable Apaches; and to the question of their proper disposition the attention and action of your Department and of Congress is most earnestly urged. They have fought step by step the advance of civilization, and have waged relentless war upon all propositions of enlightenment. They are brave, treacherous, and vindictive. Their instincts are to kill, and their profession is robbery and murder. They have never been peaceful for any protracted period. Their career of bloodshed long antedates this country's settlement by white men, and has been continuous since any record has existed. They have been quiet at times, that their blows might be the more unexpected and sure. All efforts to effect their permanent reformation have failed.

The humane policy of the Government in giving them a reservation of some of the best lands of the Territory, and amply providing for their necessities, together with efforts to educate and otherwise improve them, has been met with treachery and bloodshed.

A strong military force, composed of the most experienced Indian fighters the country can produce, and officered by the most capable commanders, familiar with the country and habits of these Indians, has been unable to prevent periodical raids for murder and rapine.

To enumerate the many atrocities they have committed since the settlement of this Territory by Americans would fill a volume. Up to the year 1874 they terrorized the entire Territory, kept out immigration and capital, and had life and property virtually at their mercy. In that year they were placed on a reservation, and the people of Arizona congratulated themselves upon the end of the Indian difficulties. But the raids of the past few years have rudely awakened them from their dream of security. It is true that the late disturbances have been confined to a small band of the Apache tribe, and the region through which they have raided is but a small fraction of Arizona, yet the damage to every material interest of the Territory has been incalculable. Immigration is deterred from coming to a country reported to be overrun with hostile Indians, and capitalists hesitate to invest where life and property are said to be so insecure. In my annual report to your Department for the year 1884, after citing the successful efforts of General George Crook in capturing and controlling the Apaches, I expressed confidence in the system of military surveillance which had been adopted by that officer, with joint jurisdiction of Interior and War Departments over the San Carlos Reservation. And I also expressed the hope that the condition of peace then existing would be permanent; in this I have been disappointed. In May of the present year, as I have previously reported to you, a small band of Chiricahua Apaches, numbering, as stated by the military authorities, about fifty fighting men, left the Reservation and have since been raiding through Southeastern Arizona and Southwestern New Mexico until driven by the United States troops into Mexico. They have killed many people and destroyed much property. They have been back and forth from Mexico, and the entire force of General Crook has been unable to overtake and destroy them. They have divided into small bands, secreting themselves in almost inaccessible mountain fastnesses, and, swooping down upon unprotected and isolated localities, have killed ranchmen and prospectors, and have escaped unpunished. These Indians are still at large and liable at any time to raid into unprotected parts of the Territory, marking their path with blood and ruin. The people demand protection, and it should be furnished. They also demand the removal of the Apaches from the San Carlos Reservation to the Indian Territory, or to such other suitable place as the Government may designate, claiming that while they remain within this Territory they will continue a constant menace to the lives and property of citizens, and that safety from their depredations cannot be assured.

To the expediency of the removal of these Indians I earnestly request the consideration of Congress. If it is decided, however, to continue them in this Territory, I most respectfully recommend and urge that the limits of their reservation be narrowed, that they be disarmed and maintained under sufficient military guard to absolutely prevent the possibility of any further depredations by them. I would also recommend that entire jurisdiction over them be transferred to the War Department

and that their complete control and treatment be placed in the hands of the military authorities.

I am satisfied that the proposition of joint jurisdiction will not work successfully, as conflicts of authority are likely to arise at any time, which the Indians are quick to detect and take advantage of, and joint responsibility under such circumstances must necessarily weaken discipline. I believe the military understand the Apaches best, and are best able to control them. It is to me a matter of doubt whether or not the last outbreak would have occurred had the entire control of the Indians been left to General Crook, and I am inclined to believe that it would not.

I would suggest that if the Apaches are to be removed or disarmed, it would be prudent to considerably increase the present military force in the Territory, as these Indians are well armed, and will, no doubt, desperately resist any attempt to move them or take their arms away, and they will have to be carefully watched if any such intention comes to their knowledge.

The San Carlos Reservation is nearly three times the size of the State of Rhode Island, and embraces some of the richest mineral and finest farming lands of the Territory, while for grazing most of its area cannot be excelled anywhere. To open this large tract of land to industrious white settlers would rapidly increase the population and permanent wealth of the Territory. Yet to remove the Apaches and the large military force which their presence necessitates would withdraw from the Territory a very large revenue, as the maintenance of the Indians and troops require the annual expenditure by the Government within Arizona of large sums of money.

It is earnestly hoped that Congress will immediately provide such measures of protection as will insure to the people of Arizona permanent relief from their Indian troubles.

SURVEYS DETERMINING WATER SUPPLY, ETC.

In my reports to the Secretary of the Interior for the years 1883 and 1884 I invited the attention of Congress to the importance to this Territory of having its physical features determined by geological survey, and requested that suitable provision be made therefor. I now respectfully urge for your attention the great advantage which such a survey, in its nature both geological and geographical, and determining in all its bearings the present and probable future water supply, would be to Arizona. Upon the intelligent solution of these questions many of the material interests of the Territory depend; and to have a knowledge of such important subjects brought clearly within the reach of our people, through the medium of comprehensive surveys and published reports thereof, would be most valuable in assisting the development of our Territorial resources.

The matter of determining conclusively the full acreage of arable lands in the Territory requiring irrigation and otherwise, and the streams and water supply at present available and which can be made available by a system of reservoirs and ditches for the redemption of lands for agricultural purposes, as well as the probable increase in the water supply which may be expected from natural and artificial causes, is of the utmost importance to the people of Arizona, as is also an official geological statement of the mineralization of the Territory, its timber supply, and the possibilities of tree culture.

In reference to artesian water, the following suggestion contained in my report of 1884 is respectfully renewed:

ARTESIAN WATER.

I most earnestly suggest an appropriation by Congress to defray the expense of sinking artesian wells in several of the higher valleys of Arizona.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of land which would be exceedingly valuable for grazing and in many instances agricultural purposes, if water could be obtained, are now comparatively without value to the Territory or the Government. Since my last report was rendered, several artesian wells have been bored successfully by private enterprise in some of the valleys of the southern portion of the Territory where the altitude is not great, and an ample flow of water obtained at a very moderate depth.

EDUCTIONAL MATTERS.

I earnestly invite the attention of Congress to this subject and respectfully renew the following recommendations contained in my report of 1883:

There are many small communities throughout the Territory that fail to receive any advantage from our school fund, owing to the necessity of only organizing schools with a large number of pupils. This is a sad condition, and I hope some remedy may be devised whereby sparsely settled localities may reap the benefit of our school laws. The Territory being deprived of the money arising from the sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in every township of our public lands, granted to assist in defraying expenses, because of our Territorial condition, the collection of sufficient money by taxes becomes a burden upon our citizens.

I would suggest for the consideration and action of Congress that the same advantages in reference to the disposition of the "sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in every township of our public lands, granted to assist in defraying educational expenses," now enjoyed by the States, be granted to the Territories as well. Being deprived of this great advantage on account of our Territorial condition, the expense of our educational system falling upon our citizens by direct taxation is burdensome. It may be many years before our population will warrant admission as a State, yet our educational interests must not be neglected. I most earnestly invite the attention of Congress to this subject, and respectfully urge such favorable legislation as will place us on an equal footing with the States of the Union in this particular. I would also suggest that as a large proportion of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of school lands fall upon desert and mountainous localities, and are worthless, some provision should immediately be made by Congress whereby the Territory should be enabled to select other lands—valuable sections—in lieu of the worthless ones, as was done in the case of the State of Nevada. If this is not done, the settlers, by pre-emption and other methods, will appropriate all the desirable land in the Territory, and the school fund will be so insignificant when we become a State as to be of little value to our citizens.

RAILROADS.

Two railroads have been projected from north to south in the Territory, the Arizona Mineral Belt and the Prescott and Arizona Central Railway. The former has been surveyed from Winslow and Flagstaff, on the Atlantic and Pacific road, to Globe, in Gila County, connecting at Globe with a road from Tucson, a distance of 220 miles, through an extensive timber, mineral, agricultural, and grazing region. The Central Arizona has been surveyed from Chino Station, also on the Atlantic and Pacific, 154 miles west of Winslow, to Prescott, the capital; from here it is proposed to continue it south to the rich valleys of the Salt River and Gila, although its southern terminus has not yet been determined upon.

These roads, if constructed, will rapidly develop the resources of the Territory. Cheapened transportation will impart great activity to the extensive mining regions through which the roads will pass, an outlet and market will be furnished for the products of the fertile agricultural districts, and the treeless plains of the southern part of the Territory

will receive the benefit of cheap coal fuel and timber and lumber from the north for mining and building purposes. The importance of the construction of the north and south lines of railroad through the Territory cannot be overestimated. By a system of such roads the products of every section of the Territory would become available to every point of consumption within its limit, and the large sums of money annually sent abroad for supplies would be retained to increase the common capital and assist in the establishment of new enterprises and improvement of old ones. The many sections at present dependent on foreign markets to supply their requirements would be furnished with home productions at cheaper rates, and the difficulty now experienced by stock, agricultural, and mining industries remote from railroads in securing foreign and domestic markets for their products would be overcome.

With such increased transportation facilities the bullion output of the Territory alone would be greatly increased, as the reduced cost of obtaining machinery and material required in the working of mines would convert hundreds of properties, which cannot under the existing condition of affairs be worked with profit, into bullion producers, and districts now sparsely populated and almost unknown would in a short time become prosperous and wealthy communities. I would suggest for the consideration of Congress in this connection that the Government aid in the construction of these roads by granting to the companies constructing them such of the public lands as are available for this purpose within reasonable boundary restrictions along the lines proposed, conditioned that settlers shall have the same privileges of purchase and settlement upon these lands when they shall have become the property of the railroad companies that are now accorded to settlers by the Government, and said railroad companies shall not have power to withhold from purchase and settlement or to charge a higher price per acre than is now charged by the Government.

RECIPROCITY WITH MEXICO.

I believe that reciprocal commercial relations with Mexico would not only give a great impetus to trade along our southern boundary, but would open an extensive field for our export products, and that the balance of trade would be very largely in favor of the United States. Commercial reciprocity would certainly be of great advantage in improving the condition of our civilization, so unsettled along the border, and concert of action between the officials of both countries would greatly reduce crime and civil discord. Immigration would soon repeople those productive localities of Northern Mexico which have been depopulated on account of inadequate protection and the incursions of murderous Apaches, and prosperity would rapidly increase on both sides of the border. It is estimated that the amount of trade across the border already developed by the newly constructed railroad lines amounts to \$5,000,000 annually. Reciprocity would certainly benefit Arizona in the matter of border relations.

OUTLET FOR ARIZONA TO THE PACIFIC.

I request the favorable consideration of Congress of the memorial of the thirteenth legislative assembly of Arizona in regard to the purchase from the Republic of Mexico of so much of the State of Sonora as is necessary to supply this Territory with proper coast advantages and

furnish a suitable outlet to sufficiently deep water for the purposes of navigation.

CLAIMS OF CITIZENS.

I also renew my recommendation of last year that Congress appropriate to reimburse the citizens of Pima County in the amount of \$11,000, expended by them in raising a company of fifty men for defense against Indians, in April, 1882; and that the citizens of Cochise County be reimbursed by Congress in the amount of \$5,600, money expended in defending themselves against Cowboys and Rustlers, in 1882, as recommended in my last report. I would also recommend that the claims of our citizens for losses by Indians, which have been presented to Congress, be favorably considered.

The attention of Congress is invited to the following recommendations which have also appeared in my previous reports:

"BRANCH MINT.

"I would also invite the attention of Congress to the advantages of establishing a branch mint at some favorable location in the Territory, not only to the General Government, but to this portion of the Union as well. Arizona's product of the precious metals is destined soon to assume larger proportions than that of any other portion of the country. Our geographical relation to other parts of the Union is also favorable to the establishment of a place of distribution here, and the development of our mineral resources would undoubtedly be largely increased thereby.

"SALARIES OF TERRITORIAL JUDGES.

"In this connection I would urge upon Congress that, owing to the extraordinary labor performed by the United States judges in this Territory, the large districts over which they are called to preside claiming the entire attention and time of said judges in the performance of their official duties, the heavy expenditure necessary for payment of expenses of traveling from points remote from each other within their districts where terms of court are held, the very heavy expenses required by them in this Territory to support their families, the salary which they now receive be increased from \$3,000 to at least \$5,000 per year.

"PAY OF LEGISLATORS.

"The present pay of legislators in the Territories, \$4 per day, is not sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the member during the session of the legislature, and I respectfully renew the recommendation contained in my last report that the pay of legislators in Arizona be increased to at least \$8 per day.

"SALARY OF GOVERNOR AND TERRITORIAL SECRETARY.

"I would respectfully urge that Congress appropriate, for the payment of the salaries of governors and secretaries of the Territories, the amount now named by law, viz, \$3,500 and \$2,500, respectively. The present appropriations of \$2,600 and \$1,800 are inadequate compensation for the services which these officers are required to perform and do

not reimburse them for the expenses which they incur in conducting the affairs of the Government and the payment of the cost of supporting their families, which is much greater in the Territories than in most of the older-settled communities.

“PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

“I respectfully present to Congress the fact that no appropriation has ever been made for this Territory for the erection of buildings to be occupied by United States officers. The requirements of the Territory in this direction are such as to entitle this subject to favorable and speedy consideration on the part of Congress.

“EXTENDING POLITICAL PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS OF THE TERRITORIES.

“I believe that the people of the Territories should be privileged as are the people of States, and recommend that they be permitted to vote for President of the United States, and that their Delegate in Congress be vested with the same rights and powers of legislation as are the Representatives of States.”

Respectfully submitted.

F. A. TRITLE,
Governor.

HON. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.